Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 14, 1834. NUMBER 9

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

Consumption, *Asthma, and Catarrh.*

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S

Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S

AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular opertions of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] e5poy

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Lovewell, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

ORDERED,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY. *Judge.*

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES WALKER

late of Concord in the county of Merrimack and State of Newhampshire, Esquire, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr.

Rumford, Sept. 15, 1834.

Notice!

WHEREAS my wife Brittania, has without cause, left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts whatever of her contracting after this date.

NAHUM B. MORSE.

Rumford, Oct. 1, 1834. *3w8

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HYDE, at a *great bargain.* For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. E. BARRET, }
MARTIN GORE, } Assignees.
WM. C. MITCHELL, }

Portland, July, 21 1834 tf 28

POETRY.

HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

'Midst yellow crops of waiving grain,
My God I raise the humble strain;
These spicy gales, how soft they blow,
How sweet the murm'ring waters flow,—
Yonder blue skies, how bright they shine—
How rich their tints—and how divine!
Earth groans beneath her ponderous load,
The bounty of a gracious GOD!

What unbelief my heart betray'd,
When I beheld the tender blade!
My throbbing bosom heav'd with fear,
Lest naught should taint the golden air;
But mercy kept the precious grain,
Nor suffer'd man to toil in vain—
Bade the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curb'd the fury of the North.

Wake every soul—with rapture sing
The praises of a bounteous King—
For lo! the God of Nature pours
In earth's soft lap his golder showers!
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See Escol's vine transplanted here—
And Canaan's fruit luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Jesus! the smiling scene around,
Owns not a spot of barren ground;
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flavor bear.
Sow the blest seeds of grace divine,
And thou dear sun arise and shine—
Ripen the crop, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

From the Hartford Pearl.

ABEN MAHMUD.

'There is no such thing as true happiness under the sun,' thought Aben Mahmud, as he reclined at sunset, beneath the gold and azure curtains of his magnificent tent. He was lord of a thousand slaves—the inmates of his harem were the loveliest that languish on the sunny hills of Circassia, or bask among the roses of the valley of Cashmere. 'There is no such thing as true happiness under the sun,' said Aben Mahmud. A light cloud of mist rose from the bosom of the lake before him—gradually it gathered and approached, until the form of his guardian angel, Amra, stood before him.

'Art thou unhappy yet,' said the angel, 'when I have bestowed on thee all that thy heart most earnestly craved.'

'I am,' replied Aben, with a deep sigh.

'Then go with me, I will show thee one who has found that happiness which you have so long sought for in vain.'

The angel took him by the hand, and they mounted together into the air. The golden minarets of his native city melted from his view, and he discerned the blue mountains of Persia in the distance. At length they alighted in a rough and uncultivated valley, between two immense ranges of rocks. A few scattered rays of the sun, fell, here and there, between the clefts upon the stinted herbage. A half-starved flock of lambs wandered over the sward, or reposed in the scanty sunshine. A niggardly brook drippled along the pebbles, and went whispering and tinkling down the cliff below. The angel alighted with Aben Mahmud in front of a rude and dreary looking cabin, built of logs and moss. A gaunt mastiff lay stretched lazily before the door, and a solitary vine strangled along the rough seat by the window.

'The very picture of desolation,' said Aben Mahmud.

'Shall we enter?' said the angel.

'Humph—by Alla, I fear we shall meet with a cold reception.'

'Learn not to judge hastily.'

He knocked at the door. 'Come in,' said a female voice, of almost wonderful depth and sweetness. Aben Mahmud started and curled his mustaches. The angel slipt off his wings, and in an instant they were in the only apartment in the cabin.

A few inferior and indispensable articles of furniture was all that the room contained. A young and beautiful woman, coarsely but neatly attired, sat nursing her child by the bed side.

'Good morrow, Zelica, where stays thy husband, Casim?' asked Amra.

'He is now upon the mountains, hunting the deer, good father—wilt please ye to be seated?'

'Art thou as happy as when I saw thee last? If thou wert not a pious daughter of our race, I believe thou wouldst find abundant cause to complain of the lot which Allah has bestowed upon thee.'

'Yet wherefore should I complain?' replied Zelica with a modest blush—'I could not—Oh! I could not be happier than when here with Casim.'

Amra looked intelligently at Aben Mahmud. He smoothed down his beard, and kept his eyes fixed on the ground.

'And thy husband, Zelica, is he happy?'—continued Amra.

'Most gratefully so. Hark, there is his cheerful whistle — he is returning from the chase.'

A young man, of a muscular, active form, sprang into the room, saluting Zelica with a kiss, and, perceiving the guests, bowed deferently.

'Why, thou returnest home bettmes, my son,' said Amra, mildly.

'Good fortune, father, turns the laggard's feet homeward; and Zelica,' said he, with a good humored smile, 'would be disconsolate, if my stay were long.'

'And art thou happy, Casim?'

'Wherefore should I not be?'

'Thou hast none of the comforts of life,' observed Aben Mahmud, incredulously, 'thy cabin scarce affords a shelter from the winter storm—thy life exposed to continual danger upon the mountains — wherein, then consists thy happiness?'

'In exertion, and in contentment with whatever Allah gives me,' replied Casim, proudly.

'The secret is mine,' said Aben Mahmud, with a smile, Liberally rewarding the cottagers, they departed.

'Wherein shall I employ myself,' thought Aben Mahmud, as he was speeding homeward through the air. 'I will understand all mysteries, and give laws to kings.'

Hath not the world heard of Aben Mahmud, the wise Caliph of Bagdad?

From the Hartford Pearl.

FANCY.

And oh! is there not a truth also in our fictions of the unseen world? Are there not bright lingerers by the forest and the tne stream? Are the faries and the invisible hosts but the children of our dreams and not their inspiration? *Pilgrims of the Rhine.*

How natural it is, for us to incline a pleased and admiring ear to such 'eloquent madness' as this! How reluctantly do we suffer the bright images of fancy to be torn from us? They are the familiar friends of our earlier and more innocent years—they are the companions of our solitary hours, and though too often beguiling and ruinous to the mind, still we love to cherish and entertain them. We gain them first, we part with them last. The wind whispers out its sweet and mysterious tone in our ear, and we are fain to believe it the expressed and audible voice of a spirit. The grass and the flowers, we love to think, have all thir inhabitants; 'the fairy people of the green,' whose existence and enjoyment are proportionable to the beauty of their dwelling-place.—The stars burn above us with their fair and intense, and spiritual lustre and we persuade ourselves that intelligencies as bright and as pure exist upon them, who feel an interest in our welfare. All things, animate, or inanimate, we make the guardians of our purest pleasures, the source of our most delicate thought, the objects and shrines of our worship. True, there comes a time when these delusions must end. But how often does manhood harassed by cares, wish again for the earnest and passionate fancy —the fervor and enthusiasm of the boy.

PUFFING IN LONDON.—In the great British metropolis every thing has its price, down to a paragraph in a newspaper. Some years ago, Mr. R——, an American gentlemen, having discovered some new process by which he thought bank notes were to be gained, concluded to try his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give in his name and business, which he did; an answer was spedily brought that the editor was engaged. By dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub-editor; and, having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country, where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, he proceeded at once to explain his discovery, supposing that it would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as a matter of course, in the, next impression. Before he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub-editor cut him short, politely, but firmly, by saying that he had no time to spare, and that he presumed that his visiter's object was to have his discovery noticed. "Why, yes sir, I should like—" It can be done, sir, without any trouble; write whatever you like, and it shall go in; of course, you will leave your name and address. The clerk in the office will arrange with you as to the terms. Good morning, sir." Finding himself bowed out, Mr. R went back to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink, and paper, sat down, and in the course of some twenty or thirty minutes, produced an editoral paragraph, of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the Clerk, merely asking whether it would appear the next day, "Certainly, sir." "Editorial?" "Yes sir, in the editorial columns, I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used on the paper?" "Why, yes, I should, prefer that." "In that case, sir, the charge will be ten guineas; if in a smaller type, five.', Mr. R. took back his manuscript, and withdrew.

[*London Paper.*

ETHAN ALLEN.—Col. Allen was brave even to rashness. In support of this position, we submit to the reader the following adventure, related to us a short time since by a gentleman remotely connected with him:—Soon after the Proclamation of the Provincial Governor of New York was received by the people of Vermont, in which a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for the apprehension of Allen, much anxiety was felt by his friends, for his safety, on account of the many opportunities offered for arresting him. Allen however laughed at their fears; and offered a bet that would proceed to Albany—alight at the most prominent house of entertainment —drink a bowl of punch, and finally escape unharmed. This was accepted: His necessary arrangements having been made, he proceeded to Albany, and after alighting called for a bowl of bunch according to the terms of the bet. It was soon whispered round, however, that "Ethan Allen was in the city" and a large concourse of people collected about the house among whom was the Sheriff of Albany county.—Allen however remained unmoved. Having finished his punch he went to the door, mounted his horse, and, after giving a hearty "*Huzza for Vermont!*" departed, from the astonished and gapping multitude. —*From his Memoris.*

The following is next thing to the evidence concerning the stone "as big as a piece of chalk:"

"Were you travelling on the night this affair took place?"

"I should say I was, sir."

"What kind of weather was it?"

"I should say it was pretty considerable kind of weather."

"Was it raining at the time?"

"It was so dark I could'nt see it raining—I felt it dropping though."

"How dark was it?"

"I had no way of telling—but it was not light by a jug-full."

"Can't you compare it to something?"

"Yes—if I was going to compare it to anything, I should say it was about as dark as a stack of black cats!"

Truth and Sincerity.—We should labor to excite in children a detestation of all that is mean, cunning, or false, and to inspire them with a spirit of openness, honor, and candor, making them feel how noble it is; not merely to the speak truth, but to speak the simple, unaltered truth, whether it tell for or a against themselves. But to effect this, our example must uniformly concur with our instructions. Our whole behavior to them should be fair without artifice. We should never deceive them, never employ cunning to gain our ends, or to spare present trouble. For instance, to assure a child that the medicine he is to take is pleasant, when it is not so. Artifice is generally detected even by children. There is much in the old proverb, "a cunning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after."

Great caution is required in making promises: but when made, children should see that we are slight in performing them; our word passed must not be broken.

The meanness of tale bearing and detraction should be strongly impressed upon the mind in early life; and children reminded, that, not only duty, but a sense of honor should lead them not to speak that of an absent person which they would not speak were he present.

If we have grounds to suppose a child guilty of misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by our own observation, or the evidence of others, than by forcing confession from himself. Ye sometimes it may be necessary to question him in order to find out the certainty. This must be done with great caution not with that vehemence and hurry so commonly employed on such occasions, but with calmness and affection; cautioning him against answering in haste; reminding him of the importance and happy consequences of speaking the truth; of our willingness to forgive, if he freely confesses his fault, and shows himself upright and honorable in his conduct.

And to establish a habitual regard to the principle of honesty, children should not be permitted to pick up the smallest article without inquiring to whom it belongs. This easy rule, and asking leave even when very young, before they take any thing, will give them a strong regard to the property of others. To habituate children to ask permission, is equivalent to seeking advice in more advanced years.

A SEVERE JOKE.—A friend of ours in travelling through New Hampshire, a few days since, stopt for the night at the Stage Hotel in a celebrated village.—He retired to bed early, but could get no sleep until near daylight, in consequence of the noise made by the arrival and departure of Stages. When the last Stage left, he turned himself over in bed and prepared for a comfortable snooze, but just as old Morpheus had seized hold of him, his ears were saluted by the bellowing of a Cow dirctly under his window, and to use his own expression, "it sounded like a noise made by ten toons and Devils." Finding there was no such thing as sleep, he arose, and on looking out of the window discovered the object of his wrath, and preceiving a man near by, said to him "Do for heaven's sake kill that Cow and bring me the bill in the morning, and I will pay it."—The man took him at his word, and killed the animal. On descending to breakfast the first person our friend met, was the Cow-Killer, with the bill. He was "taken aback," but however, determined to do the handsome thing, he put his hand to his pocket, and lo! and behold, his pocketbook, containing $350 had abducted itself and gone to parts unknown.' Here was a dilemma—a stranger in a strange land—his bill to settle—a Cow to pay for and no money. He however made out to procure a loan, squared all demands, and started for home, determined never to offer to pay for the killing of another Cow.—*Boston Rep.*

A man who apparently was more of a wit than a madman, but who notwithstanding was confined to a mad house, being asked how he came there answered:

"Merely a dispute of words; I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the majority carried the point."

A dull clergyman said to the boys in the gallery:—"Don't make so much noise, for you will wake your parents below."

SENTIMENTS AND SHORT SAYINGS OF THE WIG LEADERS.

By Benj. Watkins Leigh.—"The white laborers of the North are not a whit better than the slaves of South, and have as little right to meddle with the affairs of government."

By Daniel Webster.—"Property is the true basis and measure of power."

By J. T. Buckingham.—"Furrow turners." "It is as proper for a blacksmith to repair watches, as a farmer in general to legislate."

By John Lowell, Dec. 17th, 1814.—"A peace with England for a single year would bring every State east of Virginia into *our* confederacy."—That is—"the Northern confederacy." This was the sentiment of John Lowell, the Boston rebel, in favor of dissevering the Union.

By Josiah Quincy.—"I move you, sir, the impeachment of Thomas Jefferson."—Author of the Declaration of Independence.

By Tristram Burges.—"I thank my God I was never a Democrat."—This was Mr. Burges's declaration when he gave assurance of his continued adherance to the aristocracy.

By Daniel Webster.—The Poor—"When this class become numerous, it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready, at all times for violence and revolution."

By John Q. Adams.—"And if we cannot alter things, by G—, we'll change their names, sir."

By Peleg Sprague—Sentiment on the incapacity of the People and their proneness to idolitry.—"So strong is this proclivity, that if there were to be a government sent directly from Heaven, we may reverently fear that it would endanger its continuance."

By Daniel Webster.—Property—"It would seem to be a part of political wisdom to found Government on property."—[*In Massachusetts Convention.*]

By Joseph T. Buckingham.—The Farmer. "With his *huge paw* upon the statutes, what can he do."

By Daniel Webster.—"In the nature of things those who have not property, * * * * cannot be favorable to the laws made for the protection of property." Mr. Webster's doctrine is plainly this:, "Property is the true basis of power;" and "it is the part of political wisdom to found Government on it." Take care of those who have property, for those who have n t, cannot be favorable to laws made for its protection. Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.— *See Daniel Webster's speeches in Massachusetts Convention.*]

By Daniel Webster.—"These are revolutionary times."

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS.

"The blessings of Government, like the dews of heaven, should be dispensed alike on the rich and the poor."—*Andrew Jackson.*

"I conceive the establishment of the United States Bank as a dir ct violation, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American People."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"I cannot give my sanction to an institution which is capable in *any emergency* of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congres to charter a Bank"—*Madison's Veto on the United States Bank.*

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratical moneyed institution, which threatened to c st a *poisonous mildew* over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands; in which case, freedom would have vanished from among us."—*Gen. Lafayette, in 1834.*

"I am of opinion that the recharter of the Bank of the United States would be dangerous to the peace of the country, and the safety of our free institutions." "Its direct tendency is *to corrupt the Press of the Nation.* There is no getting rid of this conclusion, if we consult reason." —*Richard Rush,* 1834.

FORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 14, 1834.

When the Secretary of the Treasury removed the deposites from the custody of the U. S. Bank and placed the same in the State Banks, the whole federal press, after due instructions from the Bank denounced the act as one of usurpation They said that the President had seized upon the public treasury and converted it to his own use. He was accused of robbing the people of their money, and assuming to himself the power over the purse and the sword. These charges have been made and reported deliberately by men who cannot be accused of ignorance or misapprehension, and who must therefore know the entire falsehood of their own assertions. For all this clamor and abuse they professed to have no other object than the rights of the people and the protection of their interests and liberties Under this pretence they have defended all the conduct of the U. S. Bank, justified all its corruptions, and applauded all its attacks upon, and defiance of the government of our country Emboldened by this support, and conscious how entirely it was devoted to his will, the President of the Bank has seized upon one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of the money of the United States, for damages claimed by the bank on a bill of exchange.—What say those men and papers who have heretofore been so tenacious of the people's money that they threatened to impeach the President for removing it from one place to another, to this unheard of robbery? Do they denounce it, or even complain of it? By no means.—Our master has done it and therefore we must defend it, seems to be their language. This seizure is accompanied with a threat that there are other damages to be claimed for the removal of the deposites. It is to be presumed that the Bank will constitute itself the judge of the amount to be taken on this score and will convert to its own use the dividends that may hereafter fall due to the United States. This is the Institution that asks to be rechartered, and whose existence its friends and dependents tell us is essential to the successful administration of our affairs. We ought to feel thankful that its real character is so fully developed at a period when the country is called upon to decide the question of its renewed existence. If after all that we have seen and felt of its power, principles and practice, Congress could be mad enough to recharter such an institution, and more especially if the people consented to it, then indeed should we deserve the contempt it now heaps upon us, and the suffering to which we should be doomed whenever its interest required it. The distress of the past year, about which the federalists have complained so much, instead of furnishing reasons why the Bank should be rechartered, is a conclusive argument against entrusting to any set of men the power of thus agitating the country. It has become desperate and therefore shews itself in its true character. It has nothing to hope from the people, and therfore it seeks to wreak its vengeance upon them for withstanding its power, and resisting its efforts to enslave them.

The federalists exult that in the late election they have carried a majority in most large towns in the State. This shows the materials of which their party is composed, and the principles by which it is actuated. With that ignorance of the character and intelligence of the people which characterises all their proceedings, they attribute the democracy of the yeomanry of our State to their ignorance. Yet the truth indisputably is that there is far more intelligence among the farmers and mechanics in the country than among the laboring class in our cities and large towns. In this we speak the result of our own conviction and experience. The political principles of people in the country are the result of a careful examination of the papers on both sides, not of blind prejudice and party discipline. They carefully examine what is said by each and then form opinions for themselves. These opinions are more emphatically their own than the decisions that are influenced by the excitement of a crowded city. The former are the dictates of judgment, the latter often of passion and feeling. Thus we often see parties in cities and large towns fluctuating and changing; but in the country the lines are more distinctly drawn, and being drawn are kept In the late contest it is hardly possible that any man could be found who had not read, if not both sides, at least all that could be said against the present administration, since the whole State was flooded with federal papers which were distributed gratuitously to all who would accept of them. We will not say that these papers were not read with some feelings of distrust and some doubts of the truth of the statements they contained, for the federal editors have not acquired a high reputation for veracity, nor have their predictions been so often justified by the event as to render it perfectly safe to calculate upon their statements. They have deceived others so often, perhaps been deceived themselves, that they can hardly claim implicit evidence from their most devoted followers. They will wofully deceive themselves if they suppose that the votes of the yeomanry of our State are given through ignorance or prejudice rather than fixed principles. After all, Duff Green came very near the truth when he said that the federalists could not hope for success until the old leaders died off and the young ones learned common sense.

The account which we have published in to-day's paper of the imposture of Matthias, the pretended prophet, is one of the most remarkable instances of delusion which has been witnessed in this age of wonders We are but too apt to look back with feelings of pity, mingled sometimes with contempt, upon the delusions of former times, and to congratulate ourselves and each other that we live in a more enligtened age of the world. Yet, when we look upon the followers of Mormon, and the dupes of Matthias, we may learn that human nature is the same in all ages, and that there is nothing so extravagant or absurd which will not find followers and disciples, when supported by confidence and enthusiasm.—Such lessons may teach us charity for the past, and rebuke our selfconfident pride in the wisdom and intelligence of the present age.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE. We have received the first number of the above periodical, which is published at Portland, and edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. It is a neat monthly octavo of 32 pages, for $2,00 in advance, and $2,50 at the end of the year. The prelimunry address remarks that there is no exclusively literary publication in the State. This is true, and ought not so to be. We have among us talent enough to conduct one ably, and we trust the spirit to support it handsomely. We hope this will supply what it is a reproach to us to want, and meet all the encouragement which such a work, ably conducted, will deserve. The present number contains an article from the pen of Mr. Neal, and a promise of future assistance from Mr. O. Mellen, names of note and esteem in the literary world.

☞NOTICE.☜

We would invite the particular attention of Selectmen and Town Clerks to the following article of the Constitution:

"Fair copies of the list of votes (for Governor and Senators.) shall be attested by the Selectmen and Town Clerks of Towns, and the Assessors & and Clerks of Plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the Secretary's office, *thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January.*"

THE BANK.

The conduct of the U. S. Bank, in the illegal seizure of the public dividends, in consequence of a claim for damages trumped up with scarcely a show of reason, must awaken an intelligent people to a sense of the dangers to be apprehended from the prolonged existence of an institution which thus openly sets at defiance the laws of the land and manifests its contempt for the government of the country. Even those who have been disposed to look upon the Bank with a favorable eye, cannot, after a careful and candid examination of its whole conduct, refrain from stamping it with their decided disapprobation.

Richard Rush, Messrs. Adams and Clay's Secretary of the Treasury, and formerly a warm friend of the Bank, and an opponent of Jackson and his administration, has become satisfied of the corrupt and dangerous character of that institution, and like an honest man he boldly avows his opinions. His views in relation to the seizure of the public dividends by the Bank, were recently requested of him by a friend in Vermont. In his reply, he goes into a pretty full investigation of the subject, and most clearly does he establish the illgality of the course adopted by the Bank, and show its dangerous tendency. In speaking of this act of the Bank, he observes—

The nation has never before received such an outrage on its rights, such an affront on its dignity, from the hands of any of its own citizens. Mr. Taney in his late excellent address to the friends and associates of his early life at Fredericktown, compared the conduct of the bank to that of a foreign enemy. The comparison was a striking one, and much did he say in a strain easier to rail at than confute, to make it good. Pursuing its thread it is curious to remark, that the British papers in 1812 used to speak of the war with us as chiefly waged on their side against "that jacobin and tool of Bonaparte, *James Madison.*" In 1834 the Bank by its manifesto, wages war against "*Andrew Jackson.*" Here, certainly, the parallel runs close.

Extending it, I go on to say, that if a hostile squadron had suddenly in time of peace levied a contribution of a hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars upon one of our towns, it would not have been, essentially, a more violent and ruthless attack than that of the bank, which I have been considering. It is a remark of Burke's alike profound and true, that 'our ideas of justice appear to be fairly conquered and overpowered by guilt when it is grown gigantic.' It is only so that I can account for this act not having drawn down from every party and individual of the nation the most unqualified reprobation. It is of a nature not only to sound the death knell of his bank, but to ring through the land as a warning against any national Bank whatever in all time to come. It was probably a foresight of such abuse, following all others, which have lately burst upon us, that led Jefferson and Madison, with other names that every prudent American must come to that as the only source of safety for the future, whatever may have been his former opinions. Its appalling evils overcome all sense of its benefits. Disobedience or usurpation of the law whereit may impair the faith or palsy the movements of the great body corporate of the State, is to effect treason against the State The present bank has fallen into this high transgression, a transgression which, although it has not incurred the legal guilt of those who showed blue lights in the east to an invading foe, is as faithful in its principle to the safety of the state—to its very existence. * * * * *

In the bold and complicated violations which all this implies a precedent of insubordination has been set by those claiming influence and sway in the world, which, unless the great body of the people be roused to a proper estimate of its ultimate effects, will be more fatal to social order, than any thing perpetrated within the last few months by any of the mobs of our town, or all of them put together. The principle of these, however mistaken the means, aimed only at checking what were believed to be evils of a misguided fanaticism; but the bank by its conduct, would loosen the bonds of society in its whole elemental structure. It would shiver to pieces what alone can cement it. It scoffs at the law in deliberate resolves; tramples upon it as a boast; makes war and grasps temporary victory by spurning it as a part of a system, and would thus, as far as the most premeditated and deadly doctrine and less than example from on high can go, substitute in every case, force for its decrees. I repeat it —*force!* When the King of Prussia marched upon Dresden, he surrounded the exchange with his soldiers. Confining the merchants to straw beds and naked apartments, he obliged them with his bayonets in view, to draw bills for large sums on their foreign correspondents, and in that manner replenished his military chest. This was force according to the fashion of armies, but it was not more so in substance and results, not a whit more as far as all postration of law and of our constitution are concerned, than when the bank taking advantage of its power, seized upon the public revenue of the United States to satisfy, or secure its supposed claim for damages under the French bill of exchange. * * *

What I have said I regard as first truths belonging to the case on which you have asked my oppinions. They lie at the basis of the social state, shield may from the rapine of his fellow man, and communitives from the insaults of violence. Party feeling may be blind to them for a while, or technical ingenuity strive to prevent them; but in the end they will be as triumphant as they are in their nature immutable, and the institution that has sought to undermine them receive full condemnation; a verdict, in my opinion, earned by its many illegalities and usurpations before we were astonished by this new one. It is one out only without justification, but destitute of all excuse. Sophistry itself cannot palliate it. It should rouse the sensibilities of the torpid; so as, in good time to leave the Bank without a single advocate or apologist among dispassionate and well judging citizens, from one extremity of the Union to the other. What the President and Congress will do under so stupendous a blow at the public rights and dignity of this corporation, remains to be seen when the fit time shall arrive; but something must be done. The nation will call for it. Public justice in its most imperious attributes will demand it. The transgression is too unparalleld, and far too dangerous in its principles to pass with out the utmost rigor of interposition, that the laws may warrant. If this great nation will passively submit to the seizure of its public revenue by a banking company that has made war upon the executive department, its government, its liberties are already gone; it will henceforth be ready to submit to any thing which any internal or foreign foe may put upon it. Ban influence will have become so ascendant as to have destroyed the preception of wrong and all disposition to remedy it. The nation will be bound hand and foot, prostrate and degraded at the feet of money chargers to the manifest and presumptious violation of its rights, all its just authority, and, with that, its glory, will have been struck down.

Reciprocating the friendly sentiments and spirit of your letter, I beg you to believe me, with great respect.

Your faithful
and obedient servant.
RICHARD RUSH.

C. C. WALKER, Esq.

[From the Bangor Courier.]

The Augusta Age thinks Mr. Sprague can "no longer have any excuse for not obeying the instructions of the Legislature"—no excuse is necessary, for the Legislature have *no right to instruct* the Hon. *Peleg Sprague.* So far as the recent vote in this State can be considered as bearing upon Mr. Sprague's course, he is nobly *sustained by all whose immediate interest were concerned in the measures which he has faithfully upheld. Let any one cast his eye over the votes thrown by the inhabitants of our sea-board, and see what majority the tories [republicans, have there for their 'perish credit, perish commerce system.'*

The above is real *Bank Toryism!* The Legislature have no rights—the yeomanry have no rights—the Senate and the privileged citizens of the large towns, or rather the Bank which controls them, has all the power, and may do as it pleases in spite of the people and their Representatives! Look at the miserable drivelling apology which Mr. Sprague's friends put forth for his persisting in a course of conduct which the majority of the people have condemned, both by their Representatives, and in the most direct manner by their votes! What is it? Why that because the *seaboard* has gone for Mr. Sprague, he is *nobly sustained!*" It is that the *minority* in favor of the Bank, should control the *majority* against it—that the *cities* and *towns* where Bank corruption is the order of the day, should rule the *country*—that the vote of the merchant should count more than that of the farmer—that the "gentlemen" under the control of the Bank should govern the "simplemen" not under its control—that the vote of the enlightened" "Beef" merchant, who counts "*British Gold*" as good as any gold, should outweigh the voice of the unbought, incorruptible patriotism of the farmer and workingman! Out upon such TORYISM in a free country! Out upon its claim that the MINORITY shall rule! Out upon this federal doctine of DISFRANCHISING the "*furrow turners,*" and subjecting them to the lawless tyranny of the purse proud aristocracy and collared slaves of *British Bank*!

[The Age.]

THE BAN: WAR. It is well known that the Hon. Richard Rush, until lately a distinguished opponent of the admidistration, became so disgusted with the course of the Bank that he was compelled to denounce it. He has lately written a very powerful letter against the seizure of the public money by the Bank. He declares himself opposed to any National Bank. The honest supporters of the Bank in every quarter are fast leaving it. Its warmest friends shrink from openly defending its abuses and corruptions. Onward, democrats! Onward to certain victory!—The Age.

The Bank Tories raised a great hue and cry against Andrew Jackson, when the Secretary of the Treasury removed the public moneys from one place to another in pursuance of a law of Congress. They never however pretended that either the President or Secretary had attempted to *take any money out of the Treasury* except by virtue of an appropriation by Congress.

But now that N. Biddle has seized upon a portion of the public money, and under pretence of damage which was never sustained, plundered the Treasury of one hundered and fifty eight thousand dollars, all these Bank Tories approve it, and with the the sycophancy of Eastern slaves justify and applaud King Biddle in setting the Government of their country at defiance!—The Age.

Backing Out. Edward Everett, Horace Binney, Ruphas Choate, and George McDuffie have resigned their seats in Congress, or declined being candidates for a re-election. These gentlemen were among the *great leaders* of the federal Bank party. No wonder that they begin to be discouraged in the hopeless warfare they have been waging against the Democracy of the country. And we can well see why they feel reluctant to return to the scene of their last winter's *panic-making*, and tell the story of their utter failure to reduce the country into subjection to the Bank. They are not willing, like Hamilton, to "*go to the death for the sugar.*" Truly the "*Odds and Ends*" are falling to pieces!—

[The Age.]

A PARALELL. The Bank tories say that the Bank war is waged not against the Government, but against "*Andrew Jackson.*"

The federal tories who aided the British in the late war, said that they waged war not against the Government, but against "*that jacobin und tool of Bonaparte, James Madison.*"

[The Age.]

More Democratic Representatives. We understand that on Monday last *Elkanah Spear*, was elected a Representative from Thomaston.

The Argus informs us that *James Stewart* the Democratic candidate was on the 22th inst. elected in Berwick and South Berwick by 42 majority. Last year the federal candidate was elected by 38 majority.—The Age.

The democracy of the city of New York held a meeting on monday evening to take into consideration the resolution adopted at Masonic Hall in relation to the closing of the stores and shops during three days of Election. Conciliatory resolutions were passed, recommending to every member of the Democratic party to confine his political exertions during the election, to the ward in which he is himself entitled to vote, and to be mild and temperate in his language and bearing to his opponents. Old Tammany, although filled to overflowing, could not hold half that were assembled upon the occasion; in consequence of which a very numerous meeting was organized in the Park, where similar resolutions ware adopted.

[Bos. States.

Not Bad.—The New Haven Register gives a facetious account of a federal meeting held in an obscure town in Connecticut, which consisted of 8000 persons. This large meeting was obtained by adding to the number actually present three cyphers for three federal whigs who were expected, but did not appear. The meeting was organized by appointing a President, three Vice Presidents, three Secretaries, and a boy as audience. The adjournment was unanimous, with the exception of the boy, who was assleep. One of the Vice Presidents was appointed to awaken him to his danger, and if possible, obtain his "written pledge," after the manner of the New Haven Whig inquiring committee. The following is an extract from their proceedings:—"Whereas, old cider makes the best vinegar, therefore resolved, that old federalists, who acted with the enemy during the late war, and have uniformly opposed democratic members, are the only true Whigs."

[The Statesman.]

The Atlas says that its first choice of a candidate for the office of President is "the man whom the Whigs may offer for their candidate: our second, is any *honest man* who can be elected." The Major appears to take it for granted that the Whigs, as the federalists are facetiously called, will not offer an "*honest man*"—we are happy to learn that he is willing to take one even at *second* choice.

[Boston Statesman.]

We should think the readers of the Portland Courier must be nearly physicked to skeletons by the outrageous amount of Jack Downingism they are daily called upon to swallow. Seba gulls the Maine Bankites, and not a few of the Boston federalists, to his entire satisfaction, with his aunt Nabby, cousin Sarah, and uncle Joshua's productions—the mere lees of a worn out wit.—Boston Statesman.

Marriage Broker.—Mr. Mitchel Potter has advertised in the New York papers his determination to commence business as a marriage broker, and thus philosophically decants upon the subject:—

"In Paris it is will known there are a number of respectable marriage agents or brokers, whose business it is to be obtain wives for bachelors, and husbands for those who are desirous to enter the happy state. That many of the arrangements thus formed, have proved verry happy matches, and are known to have been made by persons of respectability and property. In large cities like New York and Philadelphia, there are many hundred ladies possessed of considerable property, good manners and education, who for various reason live very retired, and however willing to enter into the hymeneal states have no facilties of introduction.

To this class of persons an office for negotiation of marriage contracts, would prove a great facilty, and immense advantages might be derived from its establishment to the contracting parties; and as the fees or commission in all successful negotiations would, doubtless, be very liberal, the business of course would be very profitable to the agent.

The present mode of advertising for wives is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, which the establishment of an agency office would effectually remove. With those views on this subject, I think the experiment ought to be made. I shall therefore proceed without delay to make such arrangements for opening an agency in this city, (of which due notice will be given,) as I feel sure will afford every satisfaction to those who are disposed to patronize what I firmly believe to be a meritorious and useful undertaking."

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

MATTHEWS, *alias* MATTHIAS *the Impostor.*

A few days ago there appeared in this paper an account of the arrest of this fellew at Albany, under a charge of theft or embezzlement. The following is a detail of the occurrences which caused it, and which exhibit, perhaps, one of of the most extraordinary instances of imposture on the one side, and delusion on the other, that has ever been made public.

For a considerable period prior to the year 1832, Mr. Benjamin Folger of this city, was on terms of the most intimate friendship with a Mr. Elijah Pierson, also of this city, whose piety and good sense he highly respected and esteemed. A short time previous to the period adverted to, Matthews had announced to Mr. Pierson that he (Matthews) "was the spirit of truth; that the spirit of truth had dissappeared from the earth at the death of the Matthias mentioned in the New Testament; that the spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Matthias, and that he (the fellow now in Albany prison) was the same Matthias, the apostle of the New Testament, who had risen from the dead, and possessed the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. That he (Jesus Christ) at this second appearance, was God the Father, and that he (Matthews) was himself God the Father, and had power to do all things—to forgive sins and communicate the Holy Ghost to such as believed in him."

The above tissue of blasphemy and absurdity was, strange to say, believed by Mr. Pierson, and regarding Matthews as the character he represented himself, be respected him accordingly, and took him into his house to reside with him.

In the month of September 1832, Mr. Pierson introduced Mr. Folger to Mr. Matthews, and at the same time informed him who, and what Matthews announced himself to be, and also of his (Pierson's) implicit belief in the truth of Matthews' divine attributes. Matthews having thus become acquainted with Mr. Folger, lost no time in endeavoring to increase the number of his dupes and repeatedly called at Mr. Folger's counting house to announce his divine mission, and strove to convert Mr. Folger to the belief of it. On one occasion he said to Mr. Folger, "I know the end of all things," and then made use of the following mode of illustrating his assertion. Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a drawer, so that one end of the paper remained outside the drawer, and then said to Mr. Folger, "You cannot see but one end of the paper which is outside the drawer, and so the world sees:—but I see the whole length of it—I see the end."

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and a few others with a firm belief that he was the prophet he pretended to be, and having gained this point, he began to execute the true mission he came upon, and informed Mr. Folger that he was very poor and in want of money; and that the world persecuted him, and it was instigated so to do by the devil, because there was no truth now in the world except in him (Matthews.)

Puerile and absurd as were these representations, they nevertheless induced Mr. Folger to give Matthews different sums of money,—and the latter encouraged by his success thus far, determined to spare neither promises nor threats to make the best of the advantage he had gained. In addition to what he had already told Mr. Folger, he therefore informed him that he (Matthews) had commenced the reign of God on earth; that Mills and Pierson had been called into the kingdom, and although the devil had succeeded in suspending for a time its permanent establishment, he (Matthews) would go on to overcome the devil, and to establish the Kingdom of God. Under these circumstances he called on Mr. Folger to contribute his substance for his (Matthews') support and the promotion of his kingdom, and threatened that in case he should refuse to provide him whatever money he wanted, he would visit upon him, (which he was empowered to do,) the wrath of the Almighty, but that if he (Folger) would believe in him and obey him in all things, he should be called into the kingdom, and that he (Matthews) would forgive all his sins, and he would enjoy eternal happiness.

In the month of August, 1833, Matthews went to Sing Sing, in West Chester county, where Mr. Folger had furnished a house, and where his family at that time resided. As Matthews brought his baggage along with him, his intention of paying a long visit to Sing Sing was pretty obvious, and Mr. Folger invited him to take up his residence at his house. Having remained there a week, he got tired of such narrow accommodations, and told Mr. Folger that he and Pierson ought to hire a house for his own special use. Mr. Folger consulted Mr Pierson on the subject, and they agreed to comply with the very reasonable request of Matthews, and so informed him. In the mean time the ambition of Matthews had so increas-

ed, that a hired house would no longer content him, and he intimated to his two friends that it would be improper for a person of his character to reside in a hired house, and that they ought to purchase a house for him. This also Messrs. Folger and Pierson agreed to; but before they could accomplish their purpose, Matthews imparted another revelation to Mr. Folger, and informed him that the house which Folger purchased sometime previous at Sing Sing, and in which he then resided, had been purchased for him, (Matthews,) and that the spirit of truth had directed Mr. Folger in making the said purchase.

As the house had thus been miraculously purchased for Matthews, he had, of course, a clear right to remain in it, and he did remain in it without further ceremony until October, 1833, when he required that Messrs. Folger & Pierson, who then resided with him, should give up the house to his own charge, which they accordingly did.

In the latter part of October 1833, he required them to give an account of their property, and having ascertained it, he demanded that they should both enter into an agreement to support him, which would ensure them the continued blessing of God. They accordingly entered into the required agreement and supported him, and supplied him with what money he demanded. On the death of Mr. Pierson, Matthews came to reside at Mr. Folger's house in this city, and continued to be supplied with money by him, until the early part of last month, when the latter intimated to him that he could no longer support him, and that they must part. Matthews by no means liked the proposed arrangement, but being determined to make the most he could of the matter, and knowing that Mr. Folger had some money belonging to the estate of his wife, he told him very peremptorily that "he must not throw him destitute on the world, that if he did so the blessing of God would depart from him, but that if he gave him money to support him, the blessing of God should continue to him." Mr. Folger gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the Bank of the United States. Matthews received this money a few days prior to the 18th of September, and on that day he told Mr. Folger that he was about to leave his house, but insisted on being supplied with more money before he took his departure. In order to obtain it, he had recourse to his old expedient of threatening and promising the wrath or blessing of God, according as his demand was refused or complied with; and so wrought on Mr. Folger, that in addition to the one hundred dollars he had already given him in bills, he now gave Matthews five hundred and thirty dollars in gold coin; on receiving which he left Mr. Folger's house, and immediately after departed from the city. Besides the above mentioned sums of money, and those which he obtained at different other periods, from Messrs. Folger and Pierson, he also obtained a watch from the latter gentleman, and in the month of January last he informed Mr. Folger that some person had taken the watch from him, and that it was Mr. Folger's duty to provide him with another, and that the blessing of God would rest upon him if he did so. Mr. Folger immediately purchased a fine gold watch, with chain and seal, for which he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars, and gave it to Matthews.

Soon after Matthews left this city, Mr. Folger began to get rid of the delusion which he had so long labored under regarding the fellow's character, and having fully satisfied himself that Matthews was a rank impostor, and had grossly imposed upon him, he offered a reward for his apprehension, and the pretended prophet was arrested and committed to prison at Albany.

The sum of six hundred dollars in gold was found on the person of Matthias when he was arrested at Albany, besides a small amount of bank bills, which were found under the lining of his boot.

Arrival of Matthews. The impostor arrived here last night in the steamboat from Albany, in custody of Mr. J. S. Smith, of the Upper Police Office. Among other articles found with him when arrested, is a very beautiful two edged sword, which the fellow calls the sword of Gideon, and which, he says, was miraculously preserved and put into his possession. On examining it, however, it exhibits strong marks of having once belonged to, or at least been made for an officer of the United States Army; as the blade of it bears our national motto, "*E pluribus unum.*" Along with this, was found a six feet rule, marked like a carpenter's scale, which, Matthews says, was to measure the New Jerusalem, in order to divide it into lots for such as believed in him, and assisted to support him. Along with these articles is a large gold key, or at least a key that looks like gold, which he said was given him to unlock the gates of Heaven.

These articles are now in the possession of Mr. Smith, and the poor prophet is in a room at the Upper Police Office, preparatory to being examined.—[New York Journal of Commerce 26th ult.

Examination of Matthias.

Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police before Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, Esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel.—The "Prophet" seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?

Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am 46 years of age, and was born at Cambridge in Washington county, State of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession or calling?

A. I am a traveler. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a traveler—priest of the Most High—preaching saying and doing all that I do under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made to man from the beginning up to this time;—chief priest of the Jews after the order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of the apostles and the first of the resurrection, which is at the end of 2300 after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus and 1260 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830 that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing judgment on the gentile and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zechariah till the death of the last witness is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavor to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?

A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavor to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins, and the salvation of souls; and that if he belived in you he would be saved, but if he would not, he would be damned?

A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every peason must believe in this said spirit of truth and practice obedience as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was that if they believed in the spirit of truth; they would be saved, and if not they would be damned. To the question at large, I answer No; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you ever receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much and of what description?

A. In all my preaching, and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing of them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believed that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property what they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. M. frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon the earth, and that Zion Hill was transfered to me; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages and furniture of the house No. 8, Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8, Third street, should be conveyed to me; and Mr. Pierson directed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A bill in Chancery was afterwards filed against me, and a *ne exeat* obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purpose for which it was originally given; that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family?

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home;" and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him, or from any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so how many?

A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I belive that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter, and some of it in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about $5000 of her own separate estate, is about $10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8, Third st, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession. In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other as occasion required, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father, in good faith, in the sense above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five $20 bills mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake, as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars.—The prisoner was then remanded.—[Jour. of Commerce.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I had intended, by the advice of several judicious friends, not to have noticed any of the statements of the Impostor Matthias, or the wild rumors growing out of the delusion I have been under in reference to him; but as the statements made by him in his examination before the Police yesterday, as published in the morning papers, are calculated to injure me seriously, I think it best to deny those statements, the object of them with Matthias being; no doubt, to crush me if possible. I have no objection that Matthias, or any one else, should state the *whole truth* in reference to any transaction of mine, but that which is wholly untrue, I must protest against, and when necessary, meet and refute.

Matthias stated in his examination yesterday, that on one occasion he received from me $2,700; this is true as far as it goes—but the whole truth is this—that early in the present year, I sold property, for which the party paid me about three o'clock—too late to be deposited in the bank that afternoon. I was going to Hartford that afternoon in the steamboat, and fearing to take it in my pocket, I left it in his charge for safe keeping until my return which was about forty-eight hours; so that he did in fact *receive* $2,700 from me, and kept it until I returned, when I received it again from him.

The statement about a mortgage of $5,000 either on my place at Sing Sing, or any other property to secure that sum, to the estate of Mrs Folger is totally untrue. No such mortgage was ever given.

As it regards Mr. Pierson having directed that a deed of Third-street property should be given, it is entirely new to me—and he is not living to state what he did say to Matthias. I know nothing about it, but I do not think he ever directed it, for the simple reason that when he is said to have done it, I was largely in advance to him in joint speculations, and he knew that I felt no disposition to be any more so. All I ask of my friends is to be cautious in reciving the statements of this deceitful creature, and leave me to manage all my concerns with him. To all who are interested, I can exhibit a perfectly clear statement of my concerns, and satisfy them that I have and shall act uprightly with all men.

BENJAMIN H. FOLGER.

☞Such papers as published the police report, will oblige me by publishing this.

Estimate. The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, by the estimate of this years' assessment amounts to *one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars!!*

A good excuse. The editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Hemisphere apologises to his readers for a delay of one day in the publication of his paper, by telling them that he had been employed in *cowhiding a man who had slandered him!* He must have a difficult set of patrons if they are not satisfied with this excuse.—[Saco. Demo.

The Albany Daily Advertiser informs us that the bank party are about to adopt, as a distinctive badge, a gilt vest button,—the face of which is to bear the device of the Cap of Liberty, and the motto '*E Pluribus Unum*, and the reverse to be incribed '*True Whigs of* '76—'34'

This is a very silly affair. The panic leaders will doubtless furnish the *brass*, and as for the filched appellation of 'True Whigs,' we don't blame them for puting it on the *reverse* the button, where it will be out of sight. The Nationals have worn the bank collar a long time, but since Major Noah has manifested some signs of slipping his neck therefrom, Mr. Biddle is about to annex a *Bank waistcoat*, to the uniform and livery of the adherents of Mammon. These 'True Whig, vests, shoul. be made of *changeable* silk, and cut *double breasted.*

☞The following is the concluding paragraph of a verry sensible article lately published in the *Hambden* [Massa. *Whig*, entitled "*The Federal Dilemna.*" We should be happy to give the whole article but have not room this week.

"It is really amusing to see the flagging editors and exhausted orators struggling against every disadvantage, in order to keep together the jarring elements of their party. We pitty them, while we most heartily thank them for their effort—for *they have drawn from our ranks every vile tool that disgraced our party and left us purged and purified*, with a set of highminded and honorable men upon whom we can rely in every emergency, and of whom we were and are justly proud"

The publication of the Wiscassett (Me.) Intelligencer has been *suspended.* The Intelligencer joined Mr. Biddle's corps of "hired mercenaries" but a short time since. Verily the "wicked do not live out half their days."

Office Holders.—A writer in the Old Colony Democrat, has prepared a list of the Office Holders in the county of Plymouth—showing the number attached to each of the two political parties of the day. The whole number in that county appears to be *eighty-one*—of which number *sixty* are Federal Bank Tories, and only *twenty-one* are members of the democratic party!

Supposed Murder.—The following is from the Gardiner Intelligencer received this morning:

Mrs. Sager, whose demise is recorded in another part of our paper, died from the effect of poison—probably by Arsenic—on Saturday afternoon last. About 8 o'clock, A. M. she commenced vomiting and suspicious having been excited that she had swallowed poison, medical aid was called in, but in spite of every exertion which medical skill could make she expired in about six hours, in great agony. From *post mortem* examination and chemical tests, no doubt exists, that her death was caused by Arsenic. From her repeated declarations while suffering under the dreadful operation of the deadly poison, and from other circumstances strong suspicions were excited that the drug was administered by her husband, Mr. Joseph J. Sagar, and he was accordingly apprehended on Monday and committed to prison the same evening. On Wednesday, the Grand Jury being then together he was brought before that body, but when our paper went to press we had not heard whether a bill was found against him or not.

The public feeling is a good deal aroused upon the subject and a great many reports and rumors are in circulation, but as the Supreme Court happens to be in session, and will probably order a trial within a fortnight, if a bill is found, we think it but justice to the accused to withhold any further detail of circumstances or the expression of any opinion until that tribunal shall have adjudged him guilty or innocent.

Biting off the Nose to spite the Face.—We once heard of a man's marrying to be revenged. Having been refused by a lady to whom he had offered his hand, he renewed the suit until she at last consented, and they were married. After the ceremony was over, he slipped a note into the hands of the bride, and left the house. It ran thus; "Madam, you would not be mine—now I will not be yours; neither can you be the wife of another while I live, I am revenged." The best of the story is, that the self-banished bridegroom forgot to make, his will, & in less than a month after, I eing killed by a fall from his horse his deserted wife according to law inherited a large portion of his very handsom property.—*Camden Journal.*

The assassination of young Perry at the election in Philadelphia has excited a good deal of feeling. He was a steady and respectable young man, was not mingling in the crowd at the time, but standing as a quiet spectator on the other side of the street. There was a sudden rush from the crowd in various directions, and as some of them passed him he was stabbed in the thigh, wounding a large artery and causing death in a short time.

The city papers were dressed in mourning on the occasion, and the Mayor has offered five hundred dollars reward for the detection of the assassin.

Ancient Mail Carrier.—The Taunton Sun speaks of a veteran indeed, who has carried the mail "between Whittondon and Green" twice a day, "for the *last ninety years.*" He has just added another "responsibilitity" to his office, and it may be presumed he is still "hale and hearty." He surely deserves the "extra allowance.

Days of the Creation.—Supposing that there are inhabitants at the poles of the earth, how must they understand the days of the creation? To them a day of light is 6 months long, and a night of darkness 6 months long and the day made up of night and day covers a year, it's a day too, limited by morning and evening. Such persons, therefore, must suppose upon the creation, that at least 6 years were employed upon the work. So also at the polar circles there is every year one day that is one continued vision of the sun for 24 hours and one continued night of 24 hours; while every where within the polar circles the day and the nights respectively are for 6 months more than 34 hours, extending even as we advance towards the poles through the time of many of our days and nights. How are the inhabitants of these regions, to understand the week of creation of the inspired record?—*Professor Silliman.*

DIED.

In Bristol, Mr Josiah Parker, Revolutionary Soldier, aged 76.

In Winthrop, Caroline wife of Simeon B. Prescott aged 26.

At Wolfeborough, N. H. Mary E. daughter of Aivah and Elizabeth Darling, aged 6 years.

In Durham, Andrew G. Smith, Esq. 49.

MERINOS & CIRCASSIANS.

THIS day received from Boston, a large supply of *MERINOS, CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES, SHAWLS, HOSE, SILKS, BROADCLOTHS, CASIMERES, CAMBLETS, & PETERSHAMS*, together with a general assortment of articles usually found in Country Stores, all of which will be sold at lowest prices for Cash, produce, or approved credit, by

MOSES HAMMOND.

Paris, Oct. 13, 1834. tf 9

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Charles Benjamin, late of Livermore in said County, Cabinet maker, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in said Livermore on the last Monday of December next, and on the third Monday of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
JOHN FULLER, }
Livermore, Sept. 17, 1834. 3w 9

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS,

IS the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 832 pages per anum.

It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5 commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortly Montagu. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WM. PEARSON,
115 Fulton st. Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. PEARSON, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that one may write on it without its blotting. The Typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When enough numbers are printed to make a volume, the subscriber will have, in the compass of one neat quarto work, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the *Republic of Letters*, will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Liteature, as to insure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice of several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than from three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—[Evening Post.

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter; the typographical execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—[Evening Star.

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty two numbers, or the year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant.—[Courier & Enquirer.

1000 Lambs

PELTS, wanted by

A. ANDREWS & Co.

Paris August 2, 1834. tf

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of Ebenezer Tylor late of Gilead, deceased; and represented insolvent, and six months from the fifteenth of September last are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duties of that appointment at the dwelling house of Thomas Peabodys in said Gilead, on the first Tuesdays of November, December, and January, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOSEPH G. SWAN.
ISAAC ADAMS.

3w7

Gilead, Sept. 20, 1834.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris Me., October 1, 1834.

HUDSON BAILEY 2, Tilden Bartlett, Alden Besse, Chas Besse, Chauncey Bonney, Benja. Brooks, Washington Buck, Timothy J. Carter, David Clifford, Silas Coburn, Moses Crafts, Ebenezer Cushman, John Daniels, William H Dearing, Reuben Favor, Peter Flood, Isaac Frost Jr. Henry Gossom, Thomas Haskell, George King, James Lebaron, Abigail Lethbridge, Benjamin V. Mann, Moses Merrill, Overseers of the Poor of Paris, Ebenezer Poor, Fanny Rawson, Nathan Peterson, James Starr, Simon S. Stevens, Sarah Sturtevant, John Swift, Samuel Tubbs, Thomas Webster, Jabez C. Woodman.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Postmaster.

Commissioner's Notice

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners on the estate of Willard Mason, late of Turner, deceased, hereby give notice that three months are allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the 17th day of September, 1834, and that we shall be in session on the 25th day of October, and the 17th day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Inn of I. Gross the subscriber, in Turner, to receive and adjudicate on the same.

SAM'L F. BROWN.
ISAAC GROSS

September 29, 1834. 3w8

NOTICE.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son Henry Frye Lovejoy his time, he being seventeen years of age, to act and trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date

his
Attest: Abel Chapman. JOHN ✕ LOVEJOY.
mark

Andover, May 3, 1834. *3w7

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representaves in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be hereafter arrested or committed to prison, on mesne process founded on any contract made or entered into, or on any cause of action which shall have occurred after this Act shall take effect, or on any execution or legal process founded on any such contract or cause of action, except in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any Court, in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into, or cause of action which shall have accrued after this act shall take effect, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, so to vary the form of the Execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of such debtor or debtors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in each County there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, three Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall possess such powers and be subject to such duties as is hereinafter provided in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors in any Execution, issued as aforesaid wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time apply to one of said Commissioners, whose duty it shall be forthwith to furnish each creditor or creditors with a notification to his debtor or debtors under the hand and seal of said Commissioners of Insolvency, which said notification shall be in the form following, to wit :—

STATE OF MAINE.

SEAL.

To the Sheriff of the said County of ——— or either of his Deputies, or L. ss. the Constables of the towns within the said county, or to any or either of them : Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are required to summon and give notice unto A. B. of D. in said county (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before me E. F. Esq. one of the Commissioners of Insolvency for the county aforesaid at my dwelling house in G——, on —— the —— day of —— at —— of the clock in the ——noon then and there at the solicitation of E. F—— of G——, (addition) to disclose the actual state of his business affairs, & of all & every description of property of which he may be the owner or possessor either in severalty or in common with others, or in reversion or remainder together with a particular description thereof, and when and with whom the same is in keeping or deposite. And of this Writ, with your doings therein, you are to make a true return unto myself at or before the said —— day of ——. Dated at B—— aforesaid the —— day of —— in the year of our Lord ———.

C. D. Commissioner of Insolvency.

And it shall be the duty of the officer to whom said notification is delivered to make service and return of the same agreeably to the precept, which shall be made by giving an attested copy thereof in hand to said debter, fourteen days, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of said debtor twenty one days, at least before the time appointed for said debtor to disclose : for which service the officer shall receive the same fees as is now established by law for the service and return of a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the said debtor being notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear and make disclosure, and to make answer to such interrogations pertinent to the matter in issue, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their Attorney may propound in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justice of the same, or in case said debtor shall appear and comply with the foregoing requisition, all which shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner taking the same, and be signed and sworn to in his presence ; and in case it shall appear to said Commissioners from the disclosure of said debtor, and other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such evidence, which shall also be reduced to writing by said Commissioner, that said debtor has not conducted honestly, without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment respecting his property, and that said debtor is able to satisfy said Execution, or any part thereof without the aid of property exempt by law from attachment and execution, then and in either case, until it shall further appear to said Commissioner, that the property thus fraudulently concealed and disposed of by said debtor, has, in fact, subsequently, and before the service of the notification, been applied to the payment of the bonafide debts of said debtor, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to order said debtor committed. And he shall issue his mittimus accordingly, directed to the keepers of the several Gaols, in their several counties, therein reciting the causes of said commitment, and the amount of debt and costs, for which he stands committed. And it shall be the duty of the keeper of said Gaol, to receive and keep said debtor, until he shall pay the amount for which he stands committed, together with the costs of commitment, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when the said debtor shall be committed, and it shall not appear in said mittimus, that there was a personal service of the notification made upon the debtor, or that said debtor did appear, the keeper of the gaol shall release said debtor from imprisonment, on said debtor's giving bond with surety or sureties in a sum equal to double the amount for which said debtor stands committed, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of Insolvency, conditional that within thirty days from said debtor's liberation from confinement he will cause his creditor or creditors, his or their Agent or Attorney to be legally served with notice to hear said debtor disclose before one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in the county where said debtor saands committed, as it is provided in this act, and conditional also that said debtor will at the time appointed in said notification appear and make disclosures aforesaid and then and there abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioner. Provided that either party may appeal from the decisions of said Commissioner as is provided in other cases in and by this act.

Sec. 7 Be it further enacted, That whenever in any disclosure, made before any Commissioner of Insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the execution debtor shall disclose, describe, and offer to his said creditor or creditors, the estate, real or personal, belonging to said debtor, and offer to said Commissioner, for the benifit of the creditor or creditors, a legal and sufficient transfer of the same and it shall appear to said Commissioner, that said property thus disclosed, described, and offered, is all the property which said debtor is possessed of, not expenipted by law, from attachment and execution, and that said debtor has not conducted in the disposition of his property, dishonestly, with collusion, fraud and intentional concealment, as is supposed, in and by the fifth section of this Act, therefore, without the aid of property above described and offered and not exempted by law from attachment and execution ; and there be no appeal from such decision, said debtor shall forever after be exempted from any further examination and from making any other disclosure on that execution, or on any other execution issued on the same judgement or on any subsequent judgment founded thereon, under any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner before whom any disolosure shall be had as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn from time to time as the convenience of the parties and impartial justice shall require.—And said Commissioners shall keep a true and correct record of their proceedings and preserve all disclosures and such other evidence as there may be in each case, and furnish the parties with true and certified copies of the same, whenever thereunto requested, for which they shall be entitled to receive the same fees therefore, as are allowed by law for like copies in other cases ; and said commissioners shall receive for a notification, fifty cents, for a mittimus, one dollar, for a subpoena, ten cents, for each day they shall be employed in receiving a disclosure, three dollars, which, together with the officer's fees for service of process, and the same travel and attendance to parties and their witness, as is now allowed by law, in the trial action, before a Justice of the Peace, shall be taxed for the prevailing party, in the same manner as costs are taxed. And said commisioners shall have power to render judgment, issue execution thereon, accordingly. And said commissioners shall have the same authority to compel the attendance of witnesses as is now possessed by Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That whenever a debtor shall disclose and transfer any property as is provided in and by the seventh sections of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to convert the same into money in the manner he shall judge most beneficial for the parties interested, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of the creditor or creditors for whose use the same was disclosed and transferred—and the residue he shall deliver over to the debtor.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any execution creditor or creditors, or execution debtor who may be aggrieved at the decision of the said Commissioner on any disclosure made as provided by this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden within and for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on each appeal any other evidence relevant to the enquiry, and the party so appealing before such appeal shall be allowed shall recognize with sufficient surety or sureties to the adverse party on a reasonable sum to prosecute his appeal with effect and to pay such costs as may arise in the suits after said appeal, which costs shall be taxed for the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same Court, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon accordingly. And in all such cases a certified copy of the written examination before the Commissioners which it shall be the duty of the party appealing to produce with such evidence as either party may produce at the trial, shall be submitted to the Jury under the direction of the Court, who shall return a special verdict on the premises. And if by such verdict of the Jury it shall a pear to said Court that said debtor has fraudulently conducted in the disposition of his property as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, or if it shall appear to said Court from the verdict aforesaid that said debtor has property or means of payment which he has disclosed, described and offered to said creditor or creditors as is contemplated in the sixth section of this Act, and which is not by law exempted from attachment and execution, it shall be the duty of the Court to do and perform in the premises, what is provided in the fifth section of this Act, to be done and performed by the Commissioners of Insolvency, from whose decision the appeal was had.—And in case it shall appear from the verdict aforesaid, that said debtor has not conducted fraudulently as is contemplated in and by the 5th section of this Act, and that he is unable to satisfy said Execution, and that he has no property which he has not disclosed, described and offered as aforesaid, not exempted by law from said attachment and execution, the judgment of said Court shall forever after operate as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, or to make any further disclosure on that execution, or any other execution issued on the same judgment, or any subsequent judgment founded thereon.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, contracted or disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate or any part thereof, directly or indirectly contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no debtor shall hereafter be arrested on mense process in any action or suit founded on contract which shall be made or entered into or accrue after this Act shall take effect, unless the plaintiff or some other person shall make oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace, that the defendant or defendants named in the process is or are justly indebted to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall moreover make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the State, or remove his or their property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, which oath or affirmation shall be appended to said process, whereupon the said officer, executing the same shall take bail as was provided by the law passed one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, but the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oath or affirmation before the Court in which the said suit or action is instituted in such form as the Court may prescribe. And if the Court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record discharging said bail or surety from his or their suretyship, and said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall recover no costs in their said action.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever the creditor or creditors in any execution shall apply to a Commissioner of Insolvency for the notification to his or their said debtor agreeably to the provisions of the fourth sestion of this Act, and said creditor, or creditors, his or their Attorney, shall make oath before said Commissioner of Insolvency that he, or they, have reason to believe, and do believe that the said debtor is about to leave the State, and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of insolvency, so that the judgment of said Commissioners when obtained, cannot be enforced against said debtor, said Commissioners shall append a certificate of said oath, to said creditor or creditors execution, or executions, and the same shall run against the body of said creditor as heretofore ; and said debtor shall be released from imprisonment on giving bond in double the amount of the execution or executions, conditioned that said debtor shall appear and make disclosure and abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioners :—Provided, That said debtor shall be first served with notice as provided in the fourth section of this Act before he shall be liable to be arrested on said execution or executions :—And Provided Also, That when said debtor shall be arrested on execution, the Commissioner may enquire into the specifications of said oath, and in case said Commissioner is satisfied that the allegations in said oath are not justified by the facts in the case, he shall discharge the debtor and his sureties, from their bond or suretyship, and said creditor or creditors shall pay the expenses of said debtor's arrest and commitment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That when any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt on mense process shall give bond to the creditor with one or more sureties approved by the creditors, or one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, said to be in the usual form of bail bonds on mense process, which bond shall be returned by the keeper of the Gaol to the Court of Justice from the writ issued, the person thus imprisoned shall be released from confinement.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be committed on execution under the provisions of this Act he may petition the Court of Common Pleas in the County where he is imprisoned for a discharge from his imprisonment, and shall cause the same to be served upon the creditor or creditors named in the Execution upon which he was committed if inhabitants of the State, and if not upon his or their Agent or Attornies, fourteen days at least, before the term of Court at which his petition shall be presented or entered, and that said petitioner may be fairly heard on his petition, the Court may on the hearing thereof, order him to be brought into Court for that purpose, and upon the hearing of said petition said Court shall have power to continue the same, should they adjudge the same expedient, or they may proceed to hear the parties touching the subject matter of the petition and discharge the petitioner from his imprisonment upon such terms and conditions as the Court in its discretion may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor committed to prison by virtue of this Act ; to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Act passed March eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled 'An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of Honest debtors for Debt, be and the same are hereby repealed.'

The preceding Bill, having been read in both Branches was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,....Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Stoneham, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows :—

Description of property with names of owners if known	No. of Lots.	No. of Division.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
						Cts
Land formerly known as Batchelder's Grant, Samuel McKeen agent for Eben'r Fessenden.	7	1	6	100	125	1,92
	4	1	10	100	50	,85
	5	1	9	100	50	,85
	20			100	62	1,35
	22			100	40	,68
	23			100	50	,85
Land formerly known as Fryeburg Academy Grant.—Zacheus McAllaster agent for Gorham Parsons.	25			100	40	,68
	26			100	40	,68
	27			100	40	,68
	28			100	40	,68
	29			100	50	,85
	30			100	40	,68
Also for Benj. Guild,	31		Gore,	150	60	1,02
	16			100	60	1,02
	7	1	1	100	25	,43
	6	1	1	100	25	,46
	5	1	1	100	50	,85
	4	1	1	100	45	,77
	3	1	1	100	45	,77
	2	1	1	100	45	,77
	1	1	1	100	50	,85
	1	1	2	100	25	,43
	2	1	2	100	45	,77
	3	1	2	100	80	1,36
	4	1	2	100	80	1,36
	5	1	2	100	75	1,28
	6	1	2	100	75	1,28
	7	1	2	100	45	,77
	7	1	3	100	80	1,36
	6	1	3	100	30	,51
	5	1	3	100	25	,43
	4	1	3	100	100	1,70
	3	1	3	100	100	1,70
	2	1	3	100	25	,43
	1	1	3	100	40	,68
	1	1	4	100	30	,51
	2	1	4	100	30	,51
	3	1	4	100	50	,85
	5	1	4	100	45	,77
	6	1	4	100	50	,85
	7	1	4	100	50	,85
	1	1	5	100	40	,68
	2	1	5	100	50	,85
	3	1	5	100	60	1,02
	5	1	5	100	70	1,19
	6	1	5	100	75	1,28
	7	1	5	100	80	1,36
	6	1	6	100	75	1,28
	5	1	6	100	75	1,28
	3	1	6	100	25	,43
	4	1	6	100	60	1,02
	2	1	6	100	50	,85
	1	1	6	100	50	,85
	8	1	7	100	10	,17
	1	1	7	100	30	,51
	2	1	7	100	30	,51
	3	1	7	100	30	,51
	4	1	7	100	10	,17
	5	1	7	100	50	,85
	6	1	7	100	40	,68
	7	1	7	100	50	,85
	8	1	8	30	10	,17
	7	1	8	100	35	,60
	6	1	8	100	40	,68
	5	1	8	100	45	,67
	4	1	8	100	35	,60
	3	1	8	100	40	,68
	2	1	8	100	50	,85
	1	1	8	100	50	,85
	8	1	11	35	10	,17
	7	1	11	100	40	,68
	6	1	11	100	60	1,02
	4	1	11	100	50	,85
	3	1	11	100	55	,94
	2	1	11	100	50	,85
	6	1	9	100	40	,68
	4	1	9	100	50	,85
	3	1	9	100	45	,77
	2	1	9	100	50	,85
	1	1	9	100	50	,85
	6	1	10	100	50	,85
	5	1	10	100	40	,68
	3	1	10	100	50	,85
	2	1	10	100	50	,85
	1	1	10	100	50	,85
	1	1		100	60	1,02
	3	1		100	50	,85
	2	1		100	40	,68
	7	2	1	50	10	,17
	6	2	1	100	50	,85
	5	2	1	100	10	,17
	4	2	1	100	15	,26
	3	2	1	100	30	,51
	1	2	2	100	25	,43
	2	2	2	100	50	,85
	5	2	2	100	50	,85
	6	2	3	150	12	,20
	5	2	3	100	50	,85
	3	2	3	100	20	,34
	2	2	3	100	30	,51
	1	2	4	100	50	,85
	2	2	4	100	15	,26
	3	2	4	100	12	,20
	5	2	5	100	15	,26
	4	2	5	100	20	,34
	3	2	5	100	25	,43
	2	2	5	100	25	,43
	1	2	5	100	30	,51
	1	3	A	25	10	,17
	2	3	A	25	10	,17
	3	3	A	75	50	,85
	4	3	A	100	50	,85
	5	3	A	100	10	,17
	6	3	A	100	60	1,02
	7	3	A	100	55	,94
	8	3	A	100	50	,85
	9	3	A	50	22	,43
	1	3	B	100	25	,43
	2	3	B	100	50	,85
	3	3	B	100	50	,85
	4	3	B	100	50	,85
	5	3	B	100	50	,85
	6	3	B	100	50	,85
	7	3	B	100	40	,68
	8	3	B	25	15	,26
	1	3	6	100	25	,43
	2	3	6	100	25	,43
	3	3	6	100	25	,43
	4	3	6	100	30	,51
	5	3	6	100	30	,51
	6	3	6	70	22	,37
	1	3	D	100	45	,77
	2	3	D	100	40	,68
	3	3	D	70	30	,51
	4	3	D	60	25	,43
	5	3	D	30	15	,26
	1	4	3	100	65	1,11
	111			100	40	,68
	110			110	40	,68
	103			100	40	,68
	100			100	30	,51
	113			100	25	,43
	114			100	05	,09
	109			100	04	,07
	104			100	04	,07
	99			100	04	,07
	89			100	04	,07
	88			100	04	,07
	72			100	04	,07
	71			100	50	,85
	108			50	02	,03
	105			75	02	,03
	98			75	02	,03
	90			70	01	,02
	89			70	01	,02
	73			70	01	,02
	70			25	04	,07
	Gore			150	45	,77
	34			100	39	,51
	35			25	06	,10
	33			100	35	,60
	32			100	05	,09
	30			75	04	,07
	31			100	04	,07
	29			25	01	,02
	28			100	02	,03
	27			75	01	,02

Land formerly known as Batchelder's Grant,

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before *MONDAY the 2th day of February next*, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at eight o'clock A. M., at James McKeens, in said Stoneham, as will discharge the same.

ELIPHALETT McKEEN.

Stoneham, Sept. 26, 1834. 3 w 7

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,....Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and nonresident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833.

East part of Woodstock

Owners Names.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax. Cts	Tax. Dolls	Tax. mills
Unknown	4	64	50		,55	5
do. undivided	15	50	10		,11	
do.	21	100	50		,55	5
do.	24	100	30		,33	5
do.	25	100	17		,18	5
do.	27	100	45		,50	
do.	39	100	20		,22	5
do. half	51	50	25		,28	
do.	73	100	30		,33	5
do.	77	100	50		,55	5
Undivided 4th part	79	25	13		,14	
do. half	92	50	35		,39	
do.	96	100	50		,55	5
do.	98	100	75		,83	
do.	102	100	08		,09	
do.	105	100	20		,33	5
do.	106	100	15		,17	
do. undivided half	109	50	12		,13	
do.	110	100	25		,28	
do.	113	100	45		,50	
do.	116	100	30		,33	5

West part of Woodstock.

do.	38	19	17		,18	5
do.	30	100	36		,38	5
do.	85	100	50		,55	5

Delinquent highway tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1832.

Owners names unknown.			$ cts
do.	106	100	48 2,37
do. undivided half	109	50	15 ,42
do.	92	100	75 2,13
do.	77	100	48 2,37
do.	96	100	67 1,89
do.	4	64	50 1,41
do. undivided half	15	50	25 ,71
do.	113	100	60 4,69
do. undivided half	51	50	42 1,18 5
do.	27	100	67 1,89
do.	29	100	17 ,48
do.	21	100	80 2,56

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of January next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said 24th day of January, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNALL, { Collector of Woodstock.

Woodstock, September 4, 1834 3w8

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at *Public Vendue*, by License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Monday *the first day of December next*, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jewell & Gerry, in Waterford in said county, so much of the real estate of DANIEL G. SWAN, late of said Waterford, deceased, together with the Widow's right of Dower in the same, as will produce the sum of *four hundred and fifty dollars* for the payment of the just debts of said deceased charges of administration and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of a store, shed and shop, in the Lower Village in said Waterford ; twelve acres of land near the house of Benjamin Thompson, and a Store and shed near Russell's mills, so called, in said Waterford, together with the land under and adjoining said Stores, sheds and shop. *TERMS made known at the time and place of sale.*

LEWIS JEWELL, Administrator.

Waterford, Sept. 23, 1834.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a License from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 18th day of October next at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Bean late of said Bethel, deceased, situated in said Bethel, as will produce the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased, and incidental charges of sale.

ELIHU BEAN, Administrator.

Bethel, Sept. 10, 1834.